

swelling of the joints, eczema, and athlete's foot. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such diseases and conditions. Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes and conditions for which the article was intended, namely, for use in the treatment of blood poisoning, gangrene, gallstones, diabetes, blood tumors, fibroid tumors, shingles, tropical fever, glaucoma, stomach disorders, indigestion, gastritis, ulcers, piles and hemorrhoids, fistulas, tumors, cancer, kidney troubles, cataract, arthritis, external ulcers, stomach ulcers, colitis, diabetes, burns, bruises, sprains, boils, swelling of the joints, eczema, and athlete's foot.

Tropical salve. Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes and conditions for which the article was intended, namely, for use in the treatment of external ulcers, blood poisoning, gangrene, and diabetes.

Papaya soap. Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes and conditions for which the article was intended, namely, for use in the treatment of lines and wrinkles in the face and for diabetes.

DISPOSITION: July 16, 1954. The case having been transferred to the Western District of Missouri for the entry of a plea of guilty by the defendant and the defendant having subsequently entered such plea, the court fined the defendant \$200 on count 1, suspended the imposition of sentence on counts 2 and 3, and placed the defendant on probation for 2 years.

4454. Misbranding of Vitozone ozone generator. U. S. v. 15 Devices * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 36399. Sample No. 64737-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 18, 1954, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 13, 1954, from Burbank, Calif.

PRODUCT: 15 *Vitozone ozone generators* at Seattle, Wash., in possession of H. I. Spencer doing business as the Vitozone Co. of Northwest.

The device consisted of an electrically operated device with glass tubes and the necessary electrical parts required to cause the tubes to glow and cause the formation of ozone in the surrounding air when the device was connected to household electric current.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: During the course of sales talks made to prospective customers by sales representatives for H. I. Spencer, representations were made concerning the efficacy of the device for the conditions and purposes set forth below.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the device failed to bear adequate directions for use in the treatment of arthritis, sinusitis, tapeworm infestation, high blood pressure, cataract, pimples, colds, influenza, bursitis, deafness, eczema, coronary thrombosis, hardening of the arteries, varicose veins, multiple sclerosis, and paralysis of the leg, for providing good health, and for replenishing the oxygen supply of the blood, which were the conditions, purposes, and uses for which the device was intended and for which it was recommended in its oral advertising. The device was misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: August 2, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS**4455. Adulteration of ammonium chloride tablets. U. S. v. 1 Drum * * *.**
(F. D. C. No. 36365. Sample No. 58343-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 2, 1954, Northern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 4, 1953, by the Shaw Pharmacal Co., from St. Louis, Mo.

PRODUCT: 1 drum containing 9,800 *ammonium chloride tablets* at Chicago, Ill.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Ammonium Chloride Tablets," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, and its quality fell below the official standard. The standard specifies that a coating may be applied to ammonium chloride tablets, provided that such coating will disintegrate in the alimentary tract. The tablets of the article were so coated that they did not disintegrate in the alimentary tract.

DISPOSITION: May 12, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4456. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin B complex. U. S. v. 25 Cartoned Vials * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 36352. Sample No. 57938-L.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about January 21, 1954, Eastern District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 25, 1951, from Decatur, Ill.

PRODUCT: 25 cartoned vials, 10-cc. size, of *vitamin B complex* at Richmond, Va. Analysis showed that the article contained 73 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B₁.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, 50 milligrams of thiamine HCl per cubic centimeter.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each cc. contains: * * * Thiamine HCl . . . 50 mg." was false and misleading.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 21, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FALSE AND MISLEADING CLAIMS***4457. Misbranding of liver injection. U. S. v. 119 Cartoned Vials * * *.**
(F. D. C. No. 36370. Sample No. 65384-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 6, 1954, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 31, 1952, from New Brunswick, N. J.

PRODUCT: 119 cartoned vials, 10-cc. size, of *liver injection* at Minneapolis, Minn. Microbiological examination of the product indicated the presence of 8 micrograms of vitamin B₁₂ per cubic centimeter.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each cc. contains: 15 Units U. S. P. Injectable" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained 8 micrograms of vitamin B₁₂ per cubic centimeter; and, Section 502 (g), the article purported to be "Liver Injection,"

*See also Nos. 4452, 4453, 4456.